

THE WRANGELL SENTINEL

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WRANGELL, ALASKA, THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1918

PRICE TEN CENTS

ALLIES STILL DRIVE HUNS

Allied Forces Gain in Several Sectors--Italians Sink Austrian Transports

PALIS.—The War Office reports that the French and Americans advanced two miles in a center line on the Aisne-Marne front. Desperate engagements were fought in the direction of Epieds, Trugny, and Epieds, which villages the Americans again recaptured from the Germans. To the north of Epieds, the Franco-American line is now beyond Courpail. The Allies keep up incessant pressure on the retreating Germans. The enemy is endeavoring to cover his withdrawal and preserve the bulk of his troops from imminent danger.

WITH AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE.—Fere-en-Tardenois is under fire from Franco-American artillery and is being heavily bombed by Allied aviators. The bombardment is seriously interfering with the movements of enemy troops and material. Fere-en-Tardenois is the most important railway center within the Soissons-Rheims salient.

WASHINGTON.—252 Army and Marine Corps casualties reported today. 67 killed and died of wounds; 161 severely wounded.

LONDON.—The British made further advances at south Rosignol in the Hebuterne sector, Haig reported today.

ROME.—Two Austrian transports were sunk in an Italian attack on Cattero.

WITH AMERICAN ARMY ON THE MARNE FRONT.—Franco-American troops this morning advanced their lines north of the Marne more steadily. The Germans continued their retreating movement to the northward.

WASHINGTON.—Pershing today reported further progress in the American bombardment at the Ourq and the Marne. An American submarine has been fired upon by an Allied armed ship off the New England coast. The submarine was slightly damaged but no one was injured.

AMSTERDAM, Wednesday.—The socialist newspaper, Vorwaerts of Berlin, says Germany has sent a feeler for peace thru Spain.

PARIS, Wednesday.—Prisoners captured by the Americans say that Michaelis, former chancellor, is now commanding a brigade on the Western front.

PARIS, Wednesday.—Allied aviators shot down forty-nine German aeroplanes Monday and Tuesday.

WITH AMERICAN ARMY ON AISNE-MARNE FRONT, Wednesday.—Germans still bringing up fresh forces. British, French and Americans continue to pound both sides of the salient. Great droves of allied aircraft appeared today when the weather was more favorable.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday.—108 Army casualties reported today; 34 killed and died of wounds; 48 severely wounded.

AMSTERDAM, Wednesday.—Outlining the proposed peace terms, the Vorwaerts says Germany now does not want annexations nor indemnities in the West and asks that peace treaties between Central Powers and Russia be not questioned.

OF LOCAL INTEREST

Local Board No. 8 is in receipt of a card from Charles Piez, vice president of the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, certifying that Brigham Y. Grant, formerly of Wrangell, is now employed by the Ames Ship Building and Dry Dock Co. of Seattle. The local board has been notified of this fact because service in the shipyards is credited to a registrant as war service. Mr. and Mrs. Grant and children have resided in Seattle since last April.

Word received here Monday by his parents that Fred Lewis who has been residing in Bellingham for some time left for Camp Lewis with the July draft. Mrs. Fred Lewis will reside for the present with Mrs. Fred Fowler of Anacortes.

Reggie Downie who was in Wrangell three years ago with the Lewis boys is at Camp Lewis having gone there in the June draft.

A. Jakobitz took Mrs. J. L. Bulkley to Petersburg where Dr. Bulkley is located, Saturday afternoon on the May W. She was accompanied by her two daughters who have been making their home during the past two months with Mr. Oscar Carlson. Mrs. Bulkley recently returned from Portland where she underwent a serious operation and she is now very much improved in health. While in Wrangell she was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Warren.

Stikine Avenue has a new board walk. The old walk has been in a precarious condition for some time and the Avenue presents a very much improved appearance. At the site of the Sanitary cannery, changes in the direction of the street have been made, and several houses have been moved to make more room for the cannery. These changes have been the subject of considerable discussion, pro and con, for some time. At an informal meeting of the Street committee and the cannery interests recently, certain adjustments appear to have been made, and the street at this point is now nearing completion.

H. W. Gartley, business manager of the Willson & Sylvester Mill Co., left for a business trip to Seattle on the Princess Alice Friday night.

I. W. Day who spent about ten days in Wrangell receiving medical treatment returned to his home at Telegraph, B. C., this week.

Mr. and Mrs. John Burkland, D. W. Tunure, D. Alton Powers and Dan Timmons of Port Beaulere were in Wrangell during the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Oak Olson of Juneau came in on the City of Seattle from Ketchikan Monday.

M. E. Rugg was a passenger for Sulzer on the Dart last Friday.

Mrs. W. J. Pigg and son, Henry, went thru Wrangell Tuesday morning on the Spokane, on their way to Petersburg where Dr. Pigg has been for some time.

St. Philip's Guild will meet with Miss Woods next Wednesday afternoon.

Mrs. C. E. Showalter came up on the Humboldt Monday night to join her husband who has been here for several months. Mrs. Showalter has been visiting in San Jose, San Diego and other California cities and expects to spend the remainder of the summer in Wrangell with Mrs. J. P. Levering.

ENROLLMENT OF 25,000 NURSES

Enrollment will begin July 29 for the call of 25,000 nurses for training in American hospitals, which is being made by the government. The young women who answer the call will be enrolled in the United States Student Nurses Reserve. The call is for women of intelligence, responsibility and sound health, between the ages of nineteen and thirty-five. A college education is a valuable asset, although some training schools do not even require a full high school education. Women will be given an opportunity to enroll in one of three ways:

(1) As engaging to hold themselves in readiness until April 1, 1919, to accept assignments to nurses' training schools. These women will be sent to the schools as fast as vacancies occur. Those of superior qualifications will be given preference, and it is, of course, possible that not everyone who enrolls will be accepted.

(2) As desiring to become candidates for the Army Nursing School recently established by authority of the War Department, with branch schools in selected military hospitals.

(3) As engaging to hold themselves in readiness until April 1, 1919, to accept assignments to either a civilian training school or the Army Nursing School. Those who so enroll will be called where the first need arises. The Government hopes that a majority of those who enroll will thus put down their names for both.

Shingle Mill Loses Logs

M. McKinney had the misfortune to lose a boom of logs last Thursday which was being towed by the Ida May. The boom contained about 125,000 feet. When the tides reached them, Mr. and Mrs. McKinney secured a boat, their own being absent, and left immediately to recover what they could of the broken boom, but encountered sufficient engine trouble to necessitate their anchoring the boat in a bay and giving up the search temporarily. A boat on its way from Anacortes to Petersburg picked them up and conveyed them part way to Wrangell and Mr. McKinney prepared to row the remaining eight miles, but they were sighted by a Grant and Darwell crew and taken to port. On their return, Mr. McKinney found that his own boat had arrived, and he left again on Friday hoping to recover at least a part of his logs, the loss of which means that present shingle orders cannot be filled.

Mr. McKinney returned early Wednesday morning and stated that he had found about one-fourth of the logs.

An account has been published recently of the wonderful amount of knitting and other Red Cross work which is being done by the women in the jails of San Diego, Cal. The work turned out shows the highest degree of workmanship and is of great value to the San Diego and Corona Chapters. Frequently the unfortunates have come to the rescue when an unusually large allotment has been received, and have made up the shortage in record time.

Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Suratt who came up on the Prince Rupert last week are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Gartley.

The Diamond C took forty boxes of fresh fish for the Glacier Fish Co. to Seow Bay Tuesday afternoon. They will be placed in cold storage at that place.

AMAK ROCK NOW MARKED

The Amak Rock which lies between Found Island and the southeastern end of Wrangell Island is now marked by a barrel buoy.

"Red" Clark, skipper of the Santa Ana cannery tender, Siren, located the sunken rock at extreme low tide yesterday morning. This morning's low tide found him at the same place with a heavy anchor, cable and a barrel, of which the buoy was constructed and set in place.

Amak rock, so designated because of the prominent part it played in separating the cannery tender "Amak" from her keel two years ago, has been a source of anxiety to navigators in these parts as its exact location has never been marked before.

Capt. Clark reports it to be a pile of rocks about 100 feet square and says, also, that boats will be in no danger if they allow a hundred foot clearance in passing on either side of the buoy.

Adj. Habbirk To Leave

Adj. and Mrs. Habbirk and three sons will leave Friday evening on the Sophia for their new appointment after a year's residence in Wrangell during which time they have made many friends here and won the regard of the community. Adj. Habbirk has had charge of the Native work in Wrangell and in the surrounding districts and while the scope of work has been somewhat limited, the Native population has shown its appreciation of the efforts made in their behalf by a good attendance at the meetings and the social gatherings which Adj. and Mrs. Habbirk have arranged for them. Adj. Habbirk will take up war work with headquarters at Winnipeg.

SECRETARY REDFIELD MAKES SUGGESTION

In a letter recently received by the Governor, Secretary Redfield of the Department of Commerce gives the following information of interest to Alaskans:

"I have recently caused inquiries to be made in Ketchikan as to whether the wooden steam lighter for the Fisheries Service could be built at some Alaskan point and regret to find that there seems no yard adequate for the purpose. Let me suggest that a good boat building yard would seem to have an excellent opportunity at some Alaskan port. There is, I take it, abundant material and the amount of labor would not be large. If such a yard existed now, we could give it an opportunity to bid upon four small wooden vessels and this is, I think, likely to recur from time to time. We shall ask Congress for four more launches in addition to the four now granted and of these two more could be built in Alaska.

"Furthermore, there are so many fishing vessels of moderate size along the Alaskan shore that there must be a steady demand for boat repairs and it would seem that a moderate sized yard could keep busy pretty steadily. On the other hand it would greatly facilitate the fisheries work in Alaska if the fishermen were able to get boat repairs and possibly minor repairs on vessels made promptly. A small ship railway would be a valuable addition. We would willingly encourage such a yard by giving it such business as we had."

WRANGELL MEN GO TO FT. SEWARD

Lloyd Myers, of the Anchorage draft and James Lovett, voluntarily inducted in the call for volunteers from Wrangell, left on the Humboldt Monday night for Fort Seward. Both young men are well and favorably known in Wrangell.

Myers came here with his father from Eureka, Cal., six or seven years ago and has lived in Wrangell most of that time. His father was drowned in Mill Lake last year. His two sisters visited him about five years ago.

Lovett is from Massachusetts and came here in 1916.

The two men leave an extensive circle of friends who wish them well, and who will follow their future movements in their service for their country, with interest.

Three More Men Drafted

A drawing was held by Local Board No. 8 at 10 a. m. Monday and three names were drawn to finish out the present call for five men. Those drawn were William Clary and Hilmar Benjaminson of Petersburg and Raymond Ritchie of Juneau. The full current quota for Wrangell is twelve. The balance will be drawn in September or October.

The hearing of Joseph de Lacruz, charged with assault with a dangerous weapon, which was postponed last Thursday until witnesses could arrive from Shakan, was continued Friday and the accused man bound over to the Grand Jury.

Dr. and Mrs. Colp of Minneapolis, who are making a trip through Alaska, came up on the Princess Sophia Tuesday and went to Petersburg later.

The Dart arrived from the West Coast Wednesday evening with the following passengers: Mrs. A. J. McGowan and Jack Barclay, Warm Chuch; Seth Taylor and G. T. Satoro, Craig; Geo. Brown, Karheen; John Fox, John J. Day and Magnus Johanson, Shakan.

L. S. V. York arrived in Wrangell Tuesday on the Sophia and left for Telegraph Creek, B. C. where he will inspect the Provincial Government office. Mr. York is a former schoolmate of H. W. Gartley.

Mrs. L. Schott is in receipt of a letter from her mother, Mrs. Anna Pfeffer of Marysville, Cal., in which Mrs. Pfeffer expresses great delight at the large sum realized from the bedspread which she donated to the Red Cross, and which was raffled here July 3. It will be remembered that half the proceeds went to the Marysville Chapter while the other half was retained by the Wrangell Chapter. Mrs. Pfeffer was also pleased that the spread was donated by its winner to Miss Helen Sullivan whom she has known since Miss Sullivan's babyhood.

Miss Florence Quast has gone to Lake Bay to spend the remainder of the summer.

M. B. Dahl is making a business trip to Seattle. He left on the Prince Rupert Sunday.

Philip and William Kelly came up from Chemawa on the City of Seattle Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Conradi, of Karheen, spent several days in Wrangell this week.

Miss Elsie Sylvester, who has been in the South for the past year and a half returned to Wrangell last week.

LONDON AUTHOR PRAISES U. S.

Says Food Saving of America Kept Allies From Defeat

Harold Begbie, a London journalist and author, in an article in the London "Daily Chronicle" which was reprinted in the Outlook recently, expresses the greatest appreciation for the sacrifices of the American people in their attempt to feed the Allies. "America," he says, "is sending to these islands almost two-thirds of our food supplies. Sixty five per cent of the essential food stuffs eaten by the British citizen comes to him from the American continent." What compels Mr. Begbie's unstinted admiration is the fact that our sacrifice is made in the midst of plenty, without coercion, and at such a distance from the scene of the world struggle. He marvels at the willingness to serve and the moral earnestness of the whole nation of American people, and reminds us that our Allies are mindful of the way in which Americans have met Mr. Hoover's appeals, and are grateful to the men, women and children of this country for their self-sacrifice—"self-sacrifice which will save the world."

We who are saving wheat and meats and sugar, a little here, a little there, and have wondered sometimes, perhaps, if our savings are so very profitable after all, should feel stimulated and inspired to even greater efforts by the appreciation which Mr. Begbie expresses so sincerely and by the question which he asks in the beginning of his article: "Is it realized by the people of this country (Great Britain) that America has already saved us from capitulating to the enemy?"

Mrs. P. C. McCormack, Miss Margaret McCormack and Peter McCormack, Jr., arrived home on the City of Seattle Monday, after an absence of about two months, most of which time was spent in San Diego, Cal. Mrs. McCormack reports an enjoyable winter and a very pleasant trip, and Master Peter for whose sake the family went South is very much improved in health. On their way North, they made a side trip to Ferndale, Wash., where Mrs. McCormack has a brother. San Diego is a busy place at present and more ground is being filled in for the extension of the aviation field. While the California city is very attractive, the climate desirable and the people of San Diego delightful, Mrs. McCormack does not appear sufficiently attracted to yearn for a permanent residence there.

Miss Florence Quast who left for Lake Bay on the Ivy last Friday afternoon surprised her friends here by returning to Wrangell that same evening. The Ivy encountered some very rough water on the trip out and when within two hours' run of its destination, was forced to turn back. The trip resumed on Saturday—and presumably finished. At any rate, Miss Quast has not reappeared.

Tom Fugita, former proprietor of the Boston Cafe, returned to Wrangell on the Humboldt last Monday night. He had been away on a four months' visit to his old home in Japan.

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THE WRANGELL SENTINEL

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Act of Congress of March 3, 1878.



THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1918.

CARRYING WAR INTO AFRICA.

It was an old phrase of the extreme of things, originating in days of romantic conquest, that "we shall carry the war into Africa." No matter what the rather indefinite origin of it, it is a good phrase for psychic explanation of the rationation of the extreme. Let it stand for a diagnosis of the thought of that association of "society ladies" who, enthusiastic in the interest of food economies, made the sensational discovery that they could live nicely at a cost of seven cents a meal. Their admirable exploitation was given quite as wide advertisement in the newspapers as that of the official "squads" of municipal employees who were to afford nutritional proof that a full-grown man could live magnificently on an expenditure of 25 cents a day. It would be instructive to have the sequel of the seven-cent-a-meal of the "society ladies," says Pittsburgh Dispatch. No dietogram reported the alarm of their precious tummies. No official record is given of the number of meals the seven-centers ate in one day. Eleven meals at seven cents each would be 77 cents, which is all too extravagant for devoted disciples of the advanced economies.

If everything to eat must be per capita, we hope there will be a place where we can turn in all of our carrots, tripe, Ben Davis apples and beef livers and some of our wheat, canned peaches and oatmeal, and obtain extra supplies of fried chicken, apple cider and country sausage.

If shutting off supplies from this country will begin to starve out Germany we may hear many bitter criticisms and abuse from that country of our inhumanity toward helpless women and children.

EXCLUSIVENESS.

It would surprise many persons to learn that Americans are rationed exclusive. Yet there is no doubt of its fact. Furthermore in the work of Americanization which must form so wide a branch of future educational endeavor if we are to avoid the hyphenated disasters of the past, there must be more fraternizing with the alien elements. Despite certain isolated examples the American is not to be compared to other nationalities for freely given hospitality, says Milwaukee News. In almost all countries it is customary to invite a stranger to partake of a meal upon the slightest acquaintance. This practice is here exceedingly rare. There is a polite coldness which even the returned American cannot but observe after the warm friendship freely shown in other countries. It should not be difficult to readjust conditions by meeting the foreigner half way. The points of similitude are many between all peoples. We have hitherto insisted on the differences. And it is going to help the work of reconstruction demanded in this country as well as abroad after the war to realize that we, too, have been in a measure at fault by suffering the alien to partake of our educational and business advantages without "making him at home" by receiving him into our homes as we might have done.

There is said to be a shortage of toys in the country, but it would appear from official reports that the number of toy factories has more than kept pace with the increase of population. In 1850, for instance, there were 12 toy factories in the country, employing 176 workmen, with \$87,000 invested capital, using material that cost \$70,035, and turning out a product that sold for \$184,000. There has been a steady increase since that time, until in 1914, the time the latest census of manufacturing establishments was taken, there were 200 factories, employing 7,887 workers, with \$10,484,000 invested, paying \$3,409,000 in wages, buying \$5,779,000 in raw material, and selling the finished product for \$12,757,000.

The proposal to build a great highway along the battle line where the French, German, British and Belgian armies have been deadlocked for three years, preserving the historic spots for future generations, is a timely one. Of course, the highway cannot be built until after the war. It will be an international shrine for liberty lovers and will attract visitors from all over the world. At Vicksburg National park a boulevard follows the general lines where the Union and Confederate forces stood, but it is only a few miles long. The proposed highway in Europe would be 400 miles long and might well be extended across Switzerland and along the Italian-Austrian frontier.

NOTICE

All bills due for professional services rendered by me have been assigned to William Patterson. Same are now payable to him at St Michaels Trading Co.
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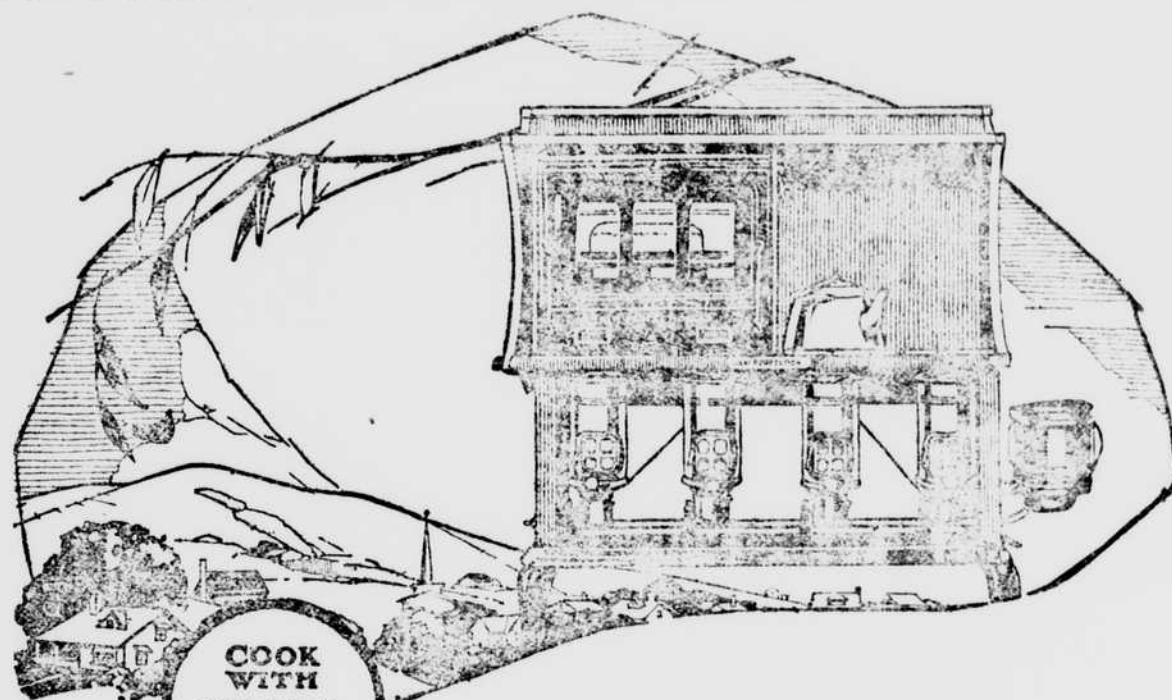
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Camp Wrangell, No. 28

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BELGIANS HERDED IN CATTLE PENS

Participant's Testimony of Degradation Accompanying Deportation From Mons.

SCENES OF FIENDISH CRUELTY

Women Forbidden to Give Food and Clothing to Men Facing Privation and Cold—United States' Appeal Unheeded.

Conspicuous among cold-blooded acts of cruelty committed by the Germans to their everlasting disgrace, the deportation from Mons is prominent. Official documents published by the committee on public information tell part of the harrowing story.

A vivid sketch of the deportations from Mons, ordered by German authorities, drawn by a participant, may well be cited here:

"I will take the 18th of November of last year [1914]. A week or so before that a placard was placed on the walls telling my capital city of Mons that in seven days all the men of that city who were not clergymen, who were not priests, who did not belong to the city council, would be deported.

"At half past five, in the gray of the morning on the 18th of November, they walked out, 6,200 men at Mons, myself and another leading them down the cobblestones of the street and out where the firing would be less than in the great city, with the soldiers on each side, with bayonets fixed, with the women held back.

"The degradation of it! The degradation of it as they walked into this great market square, where the pens were erected, exactly as if they were cattle—all the great men of that province—the lawyers, the statesmen, the heads of the trades, the men that had made the capital of Belgium glorious during the last 20 years.

"There they were collected; no question of who they were, whether they were busy or what they were doing, or what their position in life. 'Go to the right! Go to the left! Go to the right!' So they were turned to the one side or the other.

"Trains were standing there ready, steaming, to take them to Germany. You saw on the one side the one brother taken, and the other brother left. A hasty embrace and they were separated and gone.

"You saw the women in hundreds, with bundles in their hands, beseeching to be permitted to approach the trains, to give their men the last that they had in life between themselves and starvation—a small bundle of clothing to keep them warm on their way to Germany. You saw women approach with a bundle that had been purchased by the sale of the last of their household effects. Not one was allowed to approach to give her man the warm pair of stockings or the warm jacket, so there might be some chance of his reaching there. Off they went!"—John H. Gude, in the National Geographic Magazine, May, 1917.

The Belgian women sent a touching appeal to Minister Whitlock:

Appeal of Belgian Women.
"Brussels, Nov. 18, 1914, 46 Rue de la Madeleine.

"His Excellency, Mr. Brand Whitlock, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America.

"Mr. Minister:

"From the depths of our well of misery our supplication rises to you. In addressing ourselves to you, we denounce to your government, as well as to our sisters, the women of the nation which you represent in our midst, the criminal abuse of force of which our unhappy and defenseless people is a victim.

"Since the beginning of this atrocious war we have looked on impotently and with our hearts torn with every sorrow at terrible events which put civilization back into the ages of the barbarian hordes.

"Mr. Minister, the crime which is now being committed under your eyes, namely, the deportation of thousands of men compelled to work on enemy soil against the interests of their country, cannot find any shadow of excuse on the ground of military necessity, for it constitutes a violation by force of a sacred right of human conscience.

Called 'Monstrous Extremity.' "Whatever may be the motive, it cannot be admitted that citizens may be compelled to work directly or indirectly for the enemy against their brothers who are fighting.

"The convention of The Hague has consecrated this principle.

"Nevertheless, the occupying power is forcing thousands of men to this monstrous extremity, which is contrary to morals and international law, both these men who have already been taken to Germany and those who tomorrow will undergo the same fate, if from the outside, from neutral Europe and the United States, no help is offered.

"Oh! The Belgian women have also known how to carry out their duty in the hour of danger; they have not weakened the courage of the soldiers of honor by their tears.

"They have bravely given to their country those whom they loved. . . . The blood of mothers is flowing on the

battlefields with that of their sons. "Those who are taken away today do not go to perform a glorious duty. They are slaves in chains who, in a dark exile, threatened by hunger, prison, death, will be called upon to perform the most odious work—service to the enemy against the fatherland.

Rights of Honor and Conscience. "The mothers cannot stand by while such an abomination is taking place without making their voices heard in protest.

"They address you in the name of the unalterable rights of honor and conscience.

"It has been said that women are 'all powerful supplicants.' "We have felt authorized by this saying, Mr. Minister, to extend our hands to you and to address to your country a last appeal.

"We trust that in reading these lines you will feel at each word the unhappy heartbeats of the Belgian women and will find in your broad and humane sympathy imperative reasons for intervention.

"Only the united will of the neutral peoples energetically expressed can counterbalance that of the German authorities.

"This assistance which the neutral nations can and, therefore, ought to lend will it be refused to the oppressed Belgians?

"The good enough to accept, Mr. Minister, the homage of our most distinguished consideration."

(Signed by a number of Belgian women and 21 societies.)

The United States government did not fail to respond to this touching appeal and to others of a similar nature. The American embassy at Berlin promptly took up the burning question of the deportations with the chancellor and other representatives of the German government. In an interview with the under secretary of state for foreign affairs, Mr. Grew was handed an official statement of the German plans, which is, in translation, as follows:

German Camouflage.

"Against the unemployed in Belgium, who are a burden to public charity, in order to avoid friction arising therefrom, compulsory measures are to be adopted to make them work so far as they are not voluntarily inclined to work. In accordance with the regulation issued May 15, 1914, by the governor general. In order to ascertain such persons the assistance of the municipal authorities is required for the district of the governor general in Brussels, while in the districts outside of the general government, i. e., in the provinces of Flanders, lists were demanded from the presidents of the local relief committees containing the names of persons receiving relief. For the sake of establishing uniform procedure the competent authorities have, in the meantime, been instructed to make the necessary investigations regarding such persons also in Flanders through the municipal authorities; furthermore, presidents of local relief committees who may be detained for having refused to furnish such lists will be released."

Mr. Grew pointed out that the deportations were a breach of faith and would injure the German cause abroad. In his official summary of the negotiations which he carried on he says:

"I then discussed in detail with the under secretary of state for foreign affairs the unfortunate impression which this decision would make abroad, reminding him that the measures were in principle contrary to the assurances given to the ambassador by the chancellor at general headquarters last spring and dwelling on the effect which the policy might have on England's attitude towards relief work in Belgium. I said I understood that the measures had been promulgated solely by the military government in Belgium and that I thought the matter ought at least to be brought to the chancellor's personal attention in the light of the consequences which the new policy would entail. Herr Zimmermann intimated in reply that the foreign office had very little influence with the military authorities and that it was unlikely that the new policy in Belgium could be revoked. He stated, however, in answer to my inquiry, that he would not disapprove of my seeing the chancellor about the matter."

Solemn Protest by United States. The formal protest of the United States was as follows:

"The government of the United States has learned with the greatest concern and regret of the policy of the German government to deport from Belgium a portion of the civilian population with the result of forcing them to labor in Germany, and is constrained to protest in a friendly spirit but most solemnly against this action which is in contravention of all precedent and those humane principles of international practice which have long been accepted and followed by civilized nations in their treatment of noncombatants in conquered territory. Furthermore, the government of the United States is convinced that the effect of this policy if pursued will in all probability be fatal to the Belgian relief work, so humanely planned so successfully carried out, a result which would be generally deplored, and which, it is assumed, would seriously embarrass the German government."

This protest was followed by those of the pope, the king of Spain, the government of Switzerland and other neutrals. They were of no avail, except, perhaps, to lead the German authorities to draw a tighter veil over their detestable proceedings. But the evidence has in some measure come through, although the full facts will not be known until the liberation of heroic Belgium.

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Advertising Pays

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NOTICE TO FISHERMEN

We have now established our branch here for handling any quantity of fresh salmon from the Stikine river and other points, and will pay whatever the price may be set by the Food Administration. OUR MOTTO: "A Square Deal to the Fishermen." L. C. BERG, Local Manager.

Local and Personal

Adj. Habkirk and family whose term of service in Wrangell is about to end will be succeeded by Ensign and Mrs. W. Caruthers of Nelson, B. C. Ensign and Mrs. Caruthers and their two small daughters will arrive in Wrangell about Aug. 6.

Have your watch repaired at George Cowan's, in the Uhler Block.

W. E. Parrott is supplying some very fine Alaska-grown strawberries to Wrangell purchasers this week.

The Hazel B II left for Port Houghton Sunday afternoon, loaded with barrels and salt.

For the shave and haircut of satisfaction go to Ed Grigwire's shop, opposite drug store.

The oil boat, Geo. E. Loomis, was in port Tuesday evening.

J. F. Chamberlain and Oak Olson were northbound passengers on the Humboldt Monday night. Mrs. Olson left for Juneau on the Spokane Tuesday morning, her husband joining her at Petersburg for the remainder of the trip.

SHOE REPAIRING

Equipped for All Kinds of Repair

A-1 GUN OIL FOR SALE

John Fanning - Opp. Drug Store

NORTH HELPING WAR

(Dawson News.)

Not alone in terms of men and money is the Northland of Yukon and Alaska helping the Allies. These two great Territories may be looked on economically as twins, working together for the benefit of the Allies. Their chief products which are proving of vast aid to the Allies in their great struggle, are minerals and fish.

Yukon is producing between four and five million dollars annually in gold, copper, tungsten, coal, silver and lead. Alaska is producing similar minerals, only on a far greater scale. Her coal production last year alone was \$300,000, and Alaska's coal product is beginning to figure greatly as an aid to the naval and the commercial fleets so vital to the Allies. It is expected her yield this year will exceed half a million dollars in value. It is being speeded up to assist in the war.

Last year Alaska's fish production jumped from \$22,000,000 to \$42,000,000 [It was over \$50,000,000—Editor.] in value. This year many more big fisheries are being established in Alaskan waters. The Alaskan coast is teeming with the industry, and the interior waters are being invaded for cannery purposes. This food production is something enormous. The part this plays in feeding the Allies is tremendous.

The richest productive copper properties of the world are in Alaska, at Kennecott, where the profits alone for one year run \$16,000,000. Add to this the vast gold output of Alaska, and that of silver, lead, antimony, tin, tungsten and other minerals, and some idea can be had of the value of Alaska to the Allies.

Alaska also is turning out timber much needed in aeroplane work.

Yukon's gold is a great factor in stabilizing the finances of the Dominion and the Allied nations. With all this support being rendered the great cause without any return to the region on munitions and other war orders, the national governments should be very generous to Yukon and Alaska in other matters. It will be good business, to say the least, to keep these great producers in the producing class and to induce them to increase their tribute of wealth to the nation.

Mrs. O. C. Palmer received the sad news Monday evening of the death of her mother, Mrs. August Sasse at Orleans, Nebraska. Mrs. Sasse had been in failing health for some time and passed away at five o'clock Monday afternoon. Mrs. Palmer visited her parents in Nebraska for almost two months this summer and the news of her mother's death was not entirely unexpected.

The Civic Improvement Club will meet at the home of Miss Woods tomorrow (Friday) afternoon at 8 o'clock.

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ALASKA PUBLICITY BUREAU
Juneau, Alaska

If you want to either hire or be hired, let us hear from you. Employers will please state nature of positions vacant and wages paid. Those desiring positions will give qualifications and nature of work wanted.

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By order of the Governor.

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With the recent big advances in the factory cost of woolen goods, making it necessary to add from \$1 to \$4 per garment for woolen shirts. These are great bargains which you should not miss.

War Savings Certificates And Thrift Stamps For Sale Here

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RED CROSS NOTES

H. D. Campbell, chairman of the Civilian Relief committee of the Wrangell Chapter of the American Red Cross is in receipt of a letter from the acting director of the Civilian Relief, D. H. Kelly, in which it is stated that Miss Virginia Mechen, assistant director, in charge of the supervision of field work in connection with the Home Service Institute, is contemplating a visit to Wrangell. Miss McMechen is on a short vacation trip and will leave Seattle July 27, arriving in Wrangell July 30, presumably on the Princess Alice. While in port, she will be pleased to speak to the members of the local chapter who may be interested in Home Service, if a meeting is arranged upon the arrival of the boat. Mr. Campbell is planning to arrange this meeting which will no doubt be of great interest and will endeavor to notify the people of Wrangell as promptly as possible.

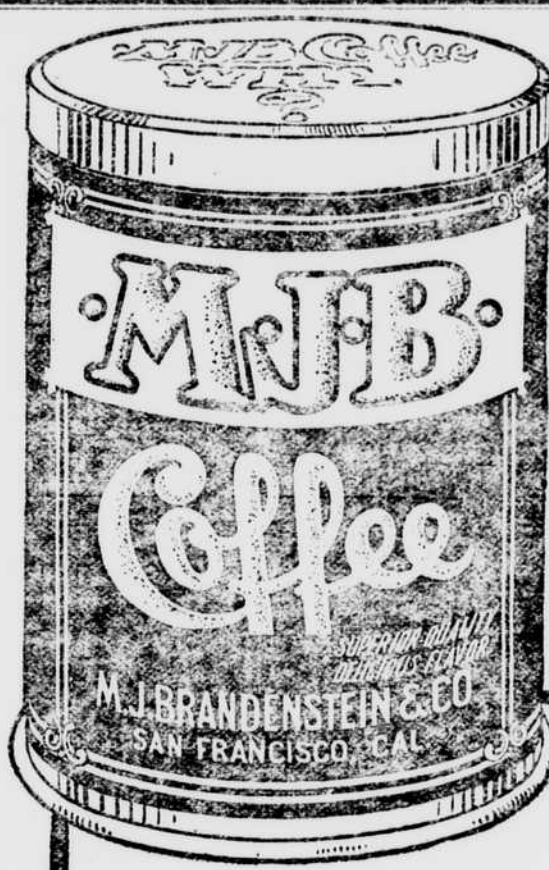
The standard size for socks and the only size for which directions are given out has a foot from eleven to eleven and a half inches long. At least nine-tenths of the socks turned in should be that size, but a few larger and smaller ones should be accepted. Nothing shorter in the foot than a full ten inches should be sent nor one longer than 13 inches. Moreover the socks should be well proportioned, i. e., they should not be larger than the standard in one place and smaller in another. Measurements should always be made with a ruler and not a tape measure.

Wrangell Chapter of the Red Cross has received a new knitting allotment consisting of

280 pairs of socks
50 sweaters
To be finished by the first of September. Every woman in Wrangell who knows how to knit is asked to come and get yarn at once. Every woman who does not know how to knit is asked to come to learn. If this allotment is not finished in time, some one will suffer. Do your duty. Don't be a slacker.

Please deliver at the town hall on Tuesdays and Fridays in the afternoon all finished knitted articles for the Red Cross.

A representative will be at the town hall each Friday afternoon to receive donations.



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